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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/508,794	09/508,794 06/01/2000		Glenn Rolus Borgward	65705-0002	1859	
27187	7590	09/20/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER	
BAKER &				MENGISTU	J, AMARE	
SUITE 250	EKSON	BOULEVARD	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
SOUTH BE	ND, IN	46601	2673			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
		09/508,794	BORGWARD, GLENN ROLUS	
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		Amare Mengistu	2673	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address	
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Donsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Depriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period vare to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the application to become ABANDON	ON. timely filed om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status	,		:	
1)⊠ 2a)□ 3)□	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	action is non-final.	prosecution as to the merits is	
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11,	453 O.G. 213.	
Disposit	ion of Claims			
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>140-151,153-156,158-164,167-173,1</u> 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>140-151,153-156,158-164,167-173,1</u> Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration. 75-178,180-192 and 195-211 is		
Applicat	ion Papers			
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. So ion is required if the drawing(s) is constant.	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicative documents have been received in CPCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ved in this National Stage	
2) Notice 3) Infor	at(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summa Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informa 6) Other:		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 140 is objected to because of the following informalities: in claim 140, lines 3 "a casing having having" delete one of the word "having". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.
- 3. Claims 198-207 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The specification as originally field has failed to disclose the newly added recitation to claim 198, lines 9-10 "wherein said plurality of virtual operating elements disappear from view as said display apparatus display information". The specification as originally filed does not provide support for the claim limitation "virtual operating elements disappear".

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Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 f this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 140, 151,162-165,167,168,173,184-186,193,195-197,198-211 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Huffman et al** (5,893,132) in view of **IGIDERU Yusefu** (JP 40 8137801A).

As to claims 140,151,162-165,167,168,173,184-186,193,195-198,211 **Huffman et al** (hereinafter **Huffman**) discloses an electronic book comprising: a casing having a fornt and a back, said casing including at least one display unit comprising a touch screen operable by a finger or pen to use as operating processing tool (see, figs. 2,3 (130) and figs. 5-22, col.8, lines 36-42); the casing having at least a first part and a second part (fig.2 (130,132)), said first and second parts being hinged together by a hinge means such that casing is adapted to be folded open and shut (see, figs. 1 and 2 (110)); the touch screen being adapted to provide at least one virtual operating element ,the touch screen being located on the front of the casing when casing is fold open (fig.11 (254-258); fig.15 (294);fig.21 (360)); an operating functions comprises at least one of leafing-though functions or scrolling functions (see, fig.29 (516,522,526),fig.28 (480,482,484,486)); at least one manipulation region for use by a user (fig. 11 (267-269)

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,fig. 21 (360)), at least one operating element triggering leafing through functions (col.8, lines 51- col.9, lines 6). Moreover, **Huffman** teaches a control unit (fig.3 (152)), a storage medium (fig.3 (136,154) same as RAM, ROM), information may be present in the form of text (figs. (19-20)).

As to claims 208-210, **Huffman et al** discloses a mobile display means for displaying information comprising: a housing including at least one display area for displaying the information (see, fig.2 (130 or 132), fig. 5 (130), col.5, lines 49-62), and further including at least one navigation input means for navigating through the information, (fig.11 (271-273), fig.21 (360,362)), the navigation input means being distinct from the at least one display area, the housing having at least two housing parts hinged together by a hinge manes (fig.1 (102,104) spine (110), col.4, lines 32-44), at least one navigation input means (fig, 11 (271,-273), fig.21 (360,362)) being located on a side of the housing opposite the display area (fig.2 (132)).

Huffman did not explicitly teach that said manipulation region located on the back of the casing when the casing is folded open, such that user can execute operations /multifunction operation with the fingers of a hand holding the case and where a operation function can be triggered by the one operation element by action of the thumb of the hand.

However; **IGIDERU Yusefu** (hereinafter **Yusefu**) clearly teaches that it is conventional to manipulation region located on the back of the casing when the casing, such that user can execute operations /multifunction operation with the fingers of a hand holding the case and where a operation function can be triggered by the one operation element by action of the thumb of the hand (see, figs. 1-3).

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Therefore it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate the method of manipulating the multifunction operation of the element using a fingers as taught by **Yusefu** into the system of **Huffman** because this will provide simplicity and speedy key input to **Huffman's** device by holding the casing by hand and manipulating the operation element at the same time.

As to claims 198-200,205 **Huffman** discloses a display device having a casing (fig.1 (100)); at least one display unit (fig.11 (130)) comprising a central display area (the center of (130)) and a marginal display area including a plurality of virtual operating elements (fig.11 (254,256,258)) each triggering at least one operating function when actuated by touch (in fig.11, see the hand to actuate the operating functions (254,256, 258), said at least on display unit disposed within said casing, an operating functions comprises at least one of leafing-though functions or scrolling functions (see, fig.29 (516,522,526),fig.28 (480,482,484,486)).

Huffman did not expressly state that the plurality of virtual operating elements might be removed from view as said display apparatus displays information. However, one skill in the art would have recognize that the **Huffman's** device can remove the virtual operating elements when an information is display or turn the page (see, figs. 17-20).

As to claims 199,200 **Huffman** teaches that the said casing includes a first portion rotatably connected to a second portion/ open or closed position (fig 2, first and second portion (102,104) connected (fig.1)).

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As to claim 205, **Huffman** teaches that said operation function includes one of more functions such as leafing through functions (fig.29 (516,522,526)); scrolling functions (fig.28 (480)).

In regard to claims 206, 207 **Huffman** also teaches a first portion is a display device and a second portion includes an interface for inputting information/keyboard (see, figs 5-15 (a display area) and 130 (information inputting area), fig 21 (130), keyboard (360)).

2. Claims 142-145, 158-161,180-183,187-191, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Huffman** in view of **Yusefu** as applied to claim140 and 168 above, and further in view of **Lebby et al** (5,534,888).

As to claims 142-145, 158-161,180-183,187-191, **Huffman** as modified by **Yusefu** teaches a digital display device having a hinge and also an interface unit for inputting information (fig.1 (110) and fig.3 (150)), but has failed to teach hinge includes an electronic compartment and interface unit for supplying energy. The patent of **Lebby et al** (hereinafter **Lebby**) clearly teaches that it is well known for a digital display device hinge to have an electronic compartment with a connector/adapter to be coupled to an external device (col.2, lines 59 – col.3, lines 9) also teaches an interface unit for supplying energy (fig.5 (562)).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have been motivated to substitute the **Huffman**'s hinge with the hinge system of **Lebby**, so that this will allow **Huffman's** digital display to provide several other alternatives for inputting information into the display.

3. Claims 141 and 146 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Huffman** in view of **Yusefu** as applied to claim140 and 168 above, and further in view of **Shibasaki et al** (5,270,946).

As to claims 141 and 146, **Huffman** as modified by **Yusefu** discloses a digital book includes a hinge but has failed to teach having LED to inducate the battery power. **Shibasaki et al** is cited to teach that it is conventional for digital book to have an LED to show the states of the battery (see, Abstract, col.3, lines 28-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have incorporate an LED by the hinge to indicate the battery power as taught by **Shibasaki et al** into the Digital book of **Huffman**, because this is an advantage for the user to indicate if it is time to charge the battery.

4. Claims 146 and 192 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Huffman** in view of **Yusefu** as applied to claims 140 and 168 above, and further in view of **Dao et al** (5,049,862).

As to claims 146 and 192, **Huffman** as modified by **Yusefu** teaches a digital book having a first and a second display (fig. 2 (130,132)) but silent as to one of the

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display is removable. **Dao et al** shows that is well known to detach one of the display the digital displays (see, Abstract, also figs. 5 and 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have been use **Dao's** method of remove one of the displays into the system of **Huffman**, since this will provide convenience to the user by detaching on of the display when there is a need to use only one display.

5. Claims 201-204 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huffman in view of Yusefu and Lebby et al (5,534,888).

As to claims 201-204, **Huffman** discloses at least one manipulation region but has failed to teach the manipulation region disposed in a casing. The patent of **Lebby** is cited to teach that is conventional for electronic book to have a manipulation region to be located in the casing (fig.1 (117)) and faces opposite of to plurality of virtual operating elements (fig.2 (417)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have been motivated to incorporate the Lebby's method of locating the manipulation region in the casing into the casing of **Huffman**, because this will allow the user to easily activate the manipulation region by holding the casing with the same hand.

The manipulation region of **Lebby** (fig.1 (117)) may be actuated by at least one finger of the hand without movement said hand griping a casing and said plurality of

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virtual operating elements of Huffman (fig.11 (254,256,258)) are actuated by finger may be can also be actuated by thumb or nay other fingers.

Response to Arguments

- Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 140,168,198,203,208-210 have 6. been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- 7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amare Mengistu whose telephone number is (571) 272-7476 The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, T-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bain Shalwala can be reached on (571) 272-7681. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (571) 272-7476 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Primary Examiner

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A.M September 15, 2005